

Necessity, Should and Reality: Construction of Information Platform for Agricultural Land Transfer in Hubei Province

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Abstract: In recent years, with the deepening of rural land market reform in China, the transfer of farmland management rights has been vigorously promoted. The scope of farmland transfer is expanding, and the scale of farmland transfer is increasing year by year. As the “experimental field” and “platoon leader” of the national rural property rights reform, Hubei Province has made remarkable achievements in the exploration of land transfer. In this article, the necessity(Urgent Needs for the Construction of Agricultural Land Transfer Informatization Platform), Ought to be(in the era of “Internet +”, the construction of farmland transfer platform), and the reality(Problems and Countermeasures in the Construction of Information Platform for Agricultural Land Transfer in Hubei Province) will be analyzed.

1. Introduction

In recent years, with the deepening of rural land market reform in China, the transfer of farmland management rights has been vigorously promoted. The scope of farmland transfer is expanding, and the scale of farmland transfer is increasing year by year. The number of farmers involved has increased significantly, and the proportion of the transfer area to the total contracted area has continued to increase [1]. At present, more than one-third of the country's household contracted arable land has been transferred, and the annual increase in agricultural land transfer has exceeded 40 million mu (see Figure 1). At the same time, since 2017, nearly 60% of the country's agricultural land has been concentrated in the hands of large-scale agricultural enterprises [2]. 30% of the agricultural land has been concentrated in rural enterprises, cooperatives and other institutions, and the rate and scale of agricultural land circulation have been increasing.

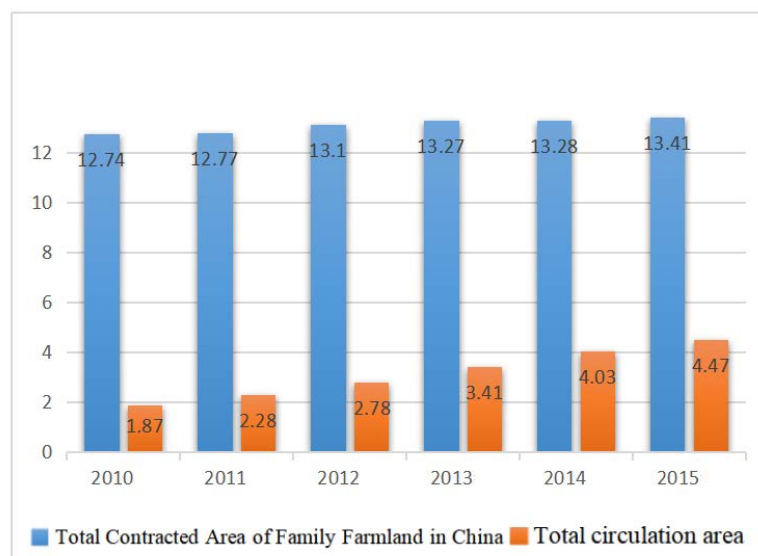


Fig.1. The total area of Farmland Contracted by households and the total area of land transfer in China (unit: 100 million mu)

As the “experimental field” and “platoon leader” of the national rural property rights reform,

Hubei Province has made remarkable achievements in the exploration of land transfer (see Table 1).

Table 1 Events of agricultural land transfer in Hubei Province

Time	Chronicle of events
2006	With the abolition of agricultural tax, the circulation of non-governmental farmland has gradually risen.
2007	Wuhan issued policies, standardized processes, and piloted the orderly transfer of agricultural land.
2009	The operation of the Wuhan Rural Comprehensive Property Rights Exchange marks the overall advancement of the province's agricultural land circulation.
2011	Wuhan has become a national experimental area for rural reform.
2012	The Regulations on Contracting and Management of Rural Land in Hubei Province were promulgated, and the “separation of three rights” was first proposed in Hubei Province. In the same year, the “transaction-certification-mortgage” mode of rural land transfer was used and promoted by the Wuhan Rural Integrative Property Exchange.
2013	President Xi Jinping inspected the Wuhan Rural Comprehensive Property Exchange and fully affirmed his experience.
2014	The province's farmland transfer service platform network was basically completed, including 62 county-level and above platforms, 1020 township platforms, and 16,658 village-level platforms.
2016	By the end of the first half of the year, the total area of agricultural land transfer in the province was 117 million mu, and the moderate scale of operation area was 09 million mu.
2017	In October, the report of the Nineteenth National Congress officially put forward a 30-year extension of land contracting and the implementation of the “rural revitalization strategy”, and the number of agricultural land transfer has been increasing. The province is expected to build a farmland circulation trading platform with unified provinces, provinces, cities and counties.
2018	General Secretary Xi Jinping made important instructions on the rural revitalization strategy four times; With the promulgation of the “Opinions on the Implementation of the Strategy of Vitalizing the Rural Areas” in the No. 1 Central Committee Document, the amount of land issuance and transaction increased sharply throughout the province.

During this period, the total area of farmland transfer in the province has increased year by year, accounting for 37.6% of the total area of household contracted farmland in the province (see Figure 2).

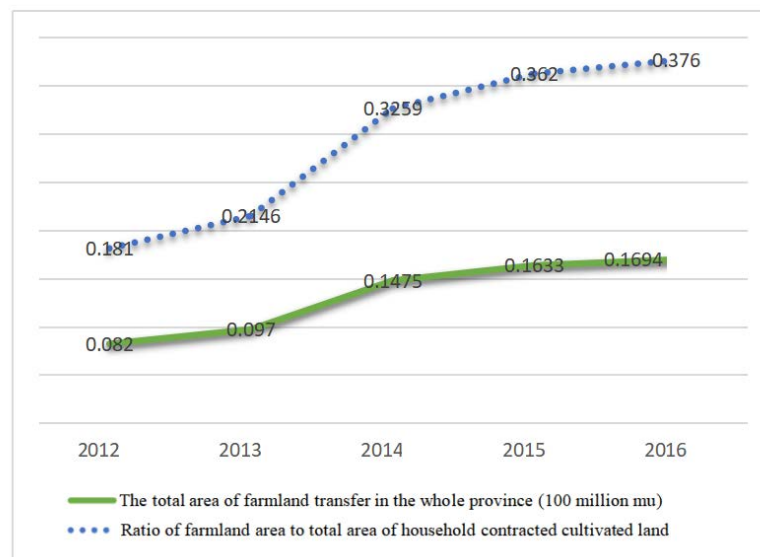


Fig.2. Agricultural land transfer area map of Hubei Province

Facing the current situation of agricultural land circulation with obvious acceleration and continuous development, with the help of modern information technology, standardizing the circulation market, and building a safe, efficient and extensive online platform for agricultural land transactions, in order to promote the further development of agricultural land circulation, it is bound to Row.

2. Necessity: Urgent Needs for the Construction of Agricultural Land Transfer Informatization Platform

In fact, the objective conditions for the construction of agricultural land transfer informatization have gradually matured in recent years. Firstly, the changes of social structure put forward objective requirements for the construction of agricultural land transfer and its information platform [3]. In recent years, with the continuous advancement of industrialization and urbanization in China, the trend of “peasants going to cities” is obvious, the number of rural population is decreasing, and the process of peasants' citizenization is accelerating. By the end of last year, the rural population in Hubei Province was 25.25 million, and the proportion of rural population in the permanent population had dropped from 82.66% in 1982 to 43.15% in 1982, a decline of nearly half. Not only that, the proportion of the population of the rural population who is fully farmed is also decreasing year by year, and a large number of laborers are engaged in the second and third industries in rural areas, leading to the continuous emergence of agricultural land reclamation [4]. In this respect, the land has not fully released its value, and the resources are wasted seriously. On the other hand, it also provides space for agricultural land transfer and large-scale agricultural production. It can be said that the changes in social structure, the sharp decline of rural population, the scale of modern agriculture, and the development requirements of specialization have objectively provided the basis and possibility for the transfer of agricultural land, and further put forward requirements for the construction of its information platform [5].

Second, China's agricultural informatization strategy provides policy support for the construction of agricultural land transfer information platform. In 2007, the Central Rural Work Conference clarified “strengthening the construction of information service infrastructure and platform” and “accelerating the promotion of information into the village.” Four years later, the National Twelfth Five-Year Plan for Agricultural and Rural Informatization Development required “sturdy agriculture”. The basis of rural informatization, “promoting the construction of agricultural resource management information system” and “accelerating the pace of modern agriculture in information technology armed forces”; in the “13th Five-Year Plan”, it is the first time that it is clearly proposed to “steadily promote the transfer management of rural land contractual management rights” “Information system and database construction”, “accelerate the construction and sharing of business systems such as rural property transfer transaction management.” And in practice, it can be guaranteed from the aspects of organization, policy, mechanism, system, demonstration, assessment and so on. In recent years, the “No. 1 Document” issued by the central government every year and the relevant documents issued by foreign courts and ministries have repeatedly stressed the need to promote the construction of agricultural and rural informatization, and carried out a series of policy support [6]. At the same time, with the rise and popularization of the “Internet +” strategy, the process of agricultural informatization has been further accelerated, and the state has continuously optimized the policy environment for building agricultural land transfer information platform and building platform.

Thirdly, the current development of rural informatization has realized the support of software and hardware for the construction of agricultural land transfer platform. At present, the Internet has covered more than 95% of the administrative villages in China. The broadband access capacity of rural households is nearly 4M. There are about 200 million rural netizens and one third of the rural Internet penetration rate. It is expected that by 2020, the village-level information service stations will cover 80% of the villages in China, and the beneficiary agricultural information cooperatives will reach 480,000. The beneficiary agricultural services will basically achieve the full coverage of the whole country [7]. By the end of 2013, the Internet had covered 92.1% of the administrative

villages in Hubei Province, and the informationization level of agricultural production, management and management was expected to reach 12%, 25% and 65% respectively by next year. As of October last year, the province's 26 national and provincial model counties had 4.67 million rural netizens, all of whom were local resident rural residents. At the same time, the arrival of the era of big data, the application of cloud computing technology, and the development of farmland e-commerce platform have objectively provided technical support for the construction of agricultural land transfer information platform. It can be said that under the current opportunity of “new four modernization” coordinated development, the construction of agricultural land transfer information platform in Hubei Province has become increasingly mature in software and hardware, and will become an important starting point and inevitable path to promote the process of agricultural land circulation.

3. Ought to be: in the era of “Internet +”, the construction of farmland transfer platform

Under the current situation, the construction and improvement of the information platform for agricultural land transfer has become a general trend: in 2014, the Opinions of the State Office of the Central Government on guiding the orderly circulation of rural land management rights to develop moderate-scale operation of agriculture pointed out that “it is necessary to formulate operational norms for the circulation market”, which has become an important work of the Ministry of Agriculture in the near future [8]. By the end of 2015, more than 40% of the county-level and above administrative regions in China had established agricultural land transfer platforms, with 1231 county-level and municipal-level and 17826 township-level transfer service centers. Subsequently, in July 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture issued the Rural Land Management Right Transfer Market Rules (Trial Implementation). The Rural Land Transfer Market Rules not only formulated the transaction rules, but also further clarified the basic functions, platform nature and legal status of the transfer information platform. January 1, 2019, The revision of the Rural Land Contract Law was enacted and enacted, eliminating institutional barriers hindering the transfer of agricultural land, emphasizing the important role and construction ideas of the agricultural land transfer platform, and further promoting the extensive and efficient circulation of agricultural land. In practice, people have gradually realized the importance of the current “Internet +” background for the transfer of agricultural land. The construction of farmland transfer information platform must focus on fully integrating network resources, reducing information dissemination costs, improving farmland transfer efficiency, standardizing farmland transaction processes, ensuring farmland circulation security, and expanding access to agriculture and farmers. We will build a comprehensive platform that integrates the functions of “presentation, cooperation, demonstration, transaction and service” to promote a safe and orderly process of agricultural land transfer.

3.1 Publicity Platform of Regulations and Policies

As a new tool, new carrier and new way for agricultural land transfer, the information platform is still in the process of being gradually accepted by the majority of farmers. The promotion of relevant laws and regulations is crucial to the development and popularization of the platform. During the period, first, we must do a good job of promoting the legality, service, and public nature of the platform, so that both parties can fully understand the platform, trust the platform, use the platform, and rely on the platform. Second, do a good job in propaganda and interpretation of relevant laws, policies, opinions, and norms promulgated by the state, ministries, commissions, provinces and municipalities, so that the platform can assume the responsibility of the law, not only can enhance its trust in the minds of farmers, but also improve The scale and speed of the transfer of farmland, and can solve the worries of both sides of the agricultural land transfer to a greater extent, and remove the obstacles of circulation. For example, in “Opinions on Guiding the Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Management Right to Develop Agricultural Appropriate Scale Management”, it is clear that the premise of farmland management and use is no longer limited to “rural household registration”, which releases the tremendous vitality of urban capital. In “Opinions on Perfecting the Separation of Rural Land Ownership Contracting Right” issued by the State Office of China, it is

pointed out that it should be “sufficient”. To maintain the power of contracted land transfer by contractors separately, the transfer of farmland is decoupled from whether farmers can enter cities and settle down, and whether they have agricultural household registration, which gives farmers greater freedom of circulation. It can be said that the understanding, recognition, acceptance and pre-judgment of relevant laws and policies by the farmland contractors and potential transferees determine the possibility, scale, quality and speed of farmland transfer. Therefore, the information platform must fully assume the responsibility of legal publicity.

3.2 Various Platforms for Public-Private Cooperation

At present, the government-led agricultural land transfer platform is gradually building a network platform that spreads across the country and runs through provinces, cities, counties, towns and villages. This is in policy interpretation, information release, process specification, ownership change, transaction supervision, etc. The aspect has played a very effective role. However, due to the huge amount of information, numerous categories and diverse needs in the process of farmland transfer, it is difficult for all platforms to provide comprehensive and effective services. This requires that the platform dominated or participated by enterprises should be supplemented accordingly. On the basis of comprehensive supervision, enterprises should be allowed to make profits legally and appropriately, so as to play their intermediary role in agricultural land, and provide wide-ranging, whole-process, differentiated and customized services for both sides of the circulation. Building a diversified platform for public-private cooperation can give full play to the respective advantages of the government and enterprises in the platform construction, and provide more targeted and convenient services. At present, in practice, a number of enterprise-led or participated agricultural land transfer platforms have emerged, such as “land gathering”, “land resource network” and “land flow network”. Their flexible and diverse business and service modes have effectively promoted the development of agricultural land transfer and highlighted the necessity of public-private cooperation in the construction of the platform.

3.3 Leading Platform for Typical Demonstration

Through the demonstration of typical cases, more farmers can understand, accept and actively participate in the transfer of agricultural land to meet the needs of the transfer and development of agricultural land. In the construction and operation of the platform, positive case propaganda should be carried out to gain more farmers' recognition. The core is to fully reflect the protection of the rights and interests of the outflow of farmland. We should fully respect the wishes, ways, demands and proportions of peasant households' circulation, and we should not infringe upon their legal contractual rights and management rights by administrative orders and land policies. At the same time, the platform should actively innovate vivid and vivid cases of publicity. Using the way that farmers can understand, like listening, and willing to pass, such as appearances, field interviews, sketches and other forms of expression, so that more potential outflow parties can clearly see the benefits brought by the circulation, understand that they will not be transferred And “loss of power, loss, unemployment” to enhance their recognition of the transfer of agricultural land. In addition, in the propaganda, the solution and guidance of issues such as short-term circulation, disorder, and fragmentation should be highlighted. Taking economic interests as the starting point, highlighting the long-term benefits brought about by the long-term, regularization and scale of agricultural land transfer to the outflow side, in order to promote the transfer of agricultural land and the scale of agricultural production, and further promote the inflow of rural infrastructure. Investment and rational placement of rural surplus labor.

3.4 Transaction Platform for Regulating Processes

Based on the support of information technology in the era of “Internet plus”, the information platform for farmland transfer should have a stronger, more convenient and comprehensive transaction and management function, and realize the upgrading from information service platform to transaction management platform. This requires that in the construction of the platform, it should not only include the supply and demand information of both sides of farmland transfer, such as

farmland information, farmer information, enterprise information, financial information, market information and so on. Moreover, the service chain should be further broadened and extended. In terms of breadth, it provides services such as agricultural land measurement, price evaluation, contract customization, transaction guarantee, and file custody for the two parties. In depth, it provides inquiry, appointment, consultation, and Listing, bidding, auction and other services. Through the service and regulation of the transaction process, the rational and effective allocation of resources between buyers and sellers will be promoted, and the fair, just and open agricultural land transfer process will be promoted to maximize the rights of both parties.

3.5 Integrated Platform of One-stop Service

The construction of farmland circulation information platform should be based on protecting and enhancing the fundamental interests of farmers, simplifying the transfer procedures, reducing the constituent elements of transactions, reducing the cost of farmland transfer, realizing the improvement of circulation efficiency, and bringing greater economic benefits to both parties. benefit. At the same time, due consideration should be given to the breadth and depth of the services provided. Not only will the platform become a disseminator of information, a policy instructor, a provider of technology, but also a broad space and potential areas after the transfer of agricultural land. Through innovating the financial services after the transfer of agricultural land, providing relevant projects for the development of agricultural land, customizing personalized service projects, rationally allocating and making full use of agricultural resources, we can broaden the service areas, accumulate customer resources, extend the service chain and strengthen the service effect. Finally, a comprehensive platform of “one-stop” service is constructed.

In addition, the modern agricultural land transfer and exchange platform should also become a platform for promoting local economic development. By providing legal, policy, financial, scientific and technological services, as well as supporting and promoting the long-term and orderly transfer of agricultural land, we can effectively increase local employment and promote local economic development. And realize the benign interaction situation of “transfer and transfer into the symmetry of information on both sides and orderly development of the real economy”.

4. Reality: Problems and Countermeasures in the Construction of Information Platform for Agricultural Land Transfer in Hubei Province

The Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China clearly pointed out that “the right to contractual management should be encouraged to transfer to large professional households, family farms, farmers' cooperatives and agricultural enterprises in the open market, and various forms of large-scale operation should be developed”. At present, the transfer of farmland in Hubei Province is developing rapidly, but many problems still need to be solved in the process.

4.1 Limited Development of Investment and Financing in Agricultural Land Transfer

Small-scale and small-scale farmland transfer, the involvement of financial institutions is not obvious; but large-scale and low-cost farmland transfer can not be separated from the effective help of financial markets. At present, the development of investment and financing is limited in the process of agricultural land transfer in Hubei Province. On the one hand, although the current situation of land use in China has adopted a two-level classification system of first-level and second-level, and correspondingly divided into 12 first-level categories and 73 second-level categories. However, there is still a lack of an effective and objective evaluation system for the classification and evaluation of agricultural land, which is mainly due to the large differences in the types, locations, benefits and classifications of agricultural land in different regions, and the evaluation criteria of provinces and urban areas are still not objective and unified. Even for a province in Hubei, there is a lack of effective agricultural land value evaluation system, which brings obstacles to the value judgment of large-scale circulation of agricultural land. At the same time, it has also made it impossible for banks and other financial institutions to fully intervene, and

it is impossible to give the transferer a corresponding mortgage loan to accelerate the circulation. On the other hand, faced with the risks brought about by the current slowdown in economic growth, the land in the hands of many farmers may be the only stable source of income for agricultural land transferers. Although the benefits can not support a more decent life, or are no longer the main source of income in the family, considering the potential income risks in the future and the current limited rural security system, many farmers prefer to choose idle, barren or short-term lease land, rather than transfer land for financing. For the transfer of agricultural land and financial institutions in the middle of the transaction. Uncertainty of large-scale agricultural production, risk of income, imperfection of farmland trading market, the generation of non-performing loans and other issues may hinder the actual transfer of farmland.

Therefore, in the next step to promote the transfer of agricultural land, Hubei Province should establish as soon as possible a standard, operational, objective and fair evaluation method of agricultural land value in order to promote the grading, mortgage, financing and circulation of agricultural land. At the same time, establish and improve the basic living security system for rural farmland outflow parties, promote the rural revitalization strategy, and solve the “worrying worries” of land transfer for farmland outflow parties. Third, further introduce relevant measures to promote the establishment of standardized, provincial-wide land. Trading markets to promote the mobility of agricultural land.

4.2 Information asymmetry hinders the development of farmland transfer

Farmers' individual or family as the main outflow of farmland, their willingness to transfer determines the ultimate possibility of farmland transfer. Farmers and their families are often subjected to cultural level (most of them have limited educational level, lack of awareness of the benefits, processes and risks of land transfer) and information channels (the popularization of rural networked information is relatively low, and the channels of information dissemination related to rural land transfer) compared with the strong parties such as the influx of rural land, financial institutions, village collective economy and local government. In the process of farmland transfer, many farmers' legitimate rights and interests have been encroached or damaged intentionally or unintentionally by the inflowing parties, even financial institutions and village collectives. However, farmers themselves do not know or think that their rights and interests are impaired, or that there is no way to protect them after the impairment) and the lack of public services (such as individual village collectives or local governments, can not position themselves in the process of farmland transfer, deliberately or unintentionally relax the supervision of farmland transfer for tax, collective economy, GDP and other considerations. Make the relevant public services tilt towards safeguarding the interests of the rural land inflow side, resulting in farmers and other rural land outflow side's rights and interests impaired) and other factors. The information asymmetry and unfairness in this circulation make most farmers in a weak position in the circulation of agricultural land. Therefore, they do not want to dare to put the farmland into the platform of circulation.

Therefore, in the next step of agricultural land transfer, we must pay attention to the construction of various circulation platforms in the province. First, the service platform provided by information effectively establishes and improves the land transfer information platform at all levels of cities, counties and villages throughout the province, and supports personnel and funds to ensure large-scale and high-transparent coverage of agricultural land transfer information. Second, the policy propaganda platform must at least establish a policy propaganda mechanism for farmland transfer at the township level, and provide effective services for the farmland transfer parties in terms of policy interpretation, value assessment, process guidance, and dispute handling related to farmland circulation; Third, technology promotion platform, farmland transfer is not the purpose, through the transfer of farmland, further promote the development level of rural agriculture, improve farmers' income is the main purpose of farmland transfer. Therefore, before and after the transfer of agricultural land, it is necessary to make large-scale and efficient agricultural production a reality through effective agricultural technology promotion and management services. At the same time, with the help of the above-mentioned platforms, we can effectively communicate the

platforms of rural land transfer at all levels, such as cities and towns, simplify the procedures of rural land transfer, reduce the cost of rural land transfer, and become a bridge for all parties to communicate through penetrating into the grass-roots level, so as to prevent and control the risk of transfer, eliminate the phenomenon of forced transfer, and effectively promote the efficiency of rural land transfer.

4.3 Lack of popularization of laws and policies has aggravated farmers' doubts about farmland transfer

At present, the laws and regulations on farmland transfer, and the relevant policies, rules and interpretations of various provinces and autonomous regions have been promulgated and implemented, but the popularization of the above-mentioned laws and regulations is still in the process of progress, and the parties involved in farmland transfer lack of awareness and understanding of this. In addition, various special problems and personality contradictions in the practice of farmland transfer in various regions of the country have resulted in the phenomenon that relevant laws and policies can not be directly guided and answered, which easily leads to the obstruction of farmland transfer and the intensification of contradictions among all parties. This objectively affects the efficiency of farmland transfer and hinders the construction and development of farmland transfer platform. As scholar Nie Jianliang pointed out, “the extent to which farmers understand the laws and regulations on farmland transfer directly affects the speed of land transfer and the quality of completion. The farmland transfer service platform that realizes the scale of land management is bound to be The degree of differentiation in the knowledge of land transfer related laws is affected.”

In view of the above problems, in the next step of the implementation of agricultural land transfer and platform construction in Hubei Province, we should increase the popularization of laws, regulations, policies, etc., and protect the legitimate rights and interests of farmers in the transfer of agricultural land, and take the agricultural land transfer platform as the starting point. Information dissemination, education guidance, typical demonstration answers and doubts, etc., to eliminate the doubts of both sides of the agricultural land transfer, and promote the efficiency and quality of agricultural land circulation. First of all, give full play to the communication and communication function of the agricultural land transfer platform. In practice, it is necessary to recognize the importance of agricultural land for agricultural land outflow parties, especially individual farmers. The economic function and social security function of agricultural land often influence and determine the individual farmers. The standard of living and even the quality of life. Therefore, the investigation, introduction and implementation of any laws, regulations and policies must guarantee the full participation and voting rights of farmers, and improve the communication and communication functions of the land transfer platform, so that relevant laws and regulations can be formulated. The person, the implementer, the target of execution, and the object of influence fully communicate and communicate in a timely manner. Secondly, give full play to the information release function of the agricultural land transfer platform, involving laws, regulations, policies and systems such as agricultural land registration, trading, use, collection, financing, supervision, rights and interests division and compensation. From the design purpose, specific terms, to the operation guide, troubleshooting and so on. We should publish and fully interpret it to ensure the right to know and choose of all parties involved in the circulation of agricultural land. Third, give full play to the education and guiding functions of the farmland circulation platform, so that all parties involved in farmland transfer can understand the significance of farmland circulation. Be able to learn the market knowledge of agricultural land, correctly assess the price of agricultural land transfer, understand the process of agricultural land transfer, master the way of agricultural land transfer and capitalization of agricultural land, and let more farmers recognize farmers through typical demonstration and other means. Land transfer, participation in farmland circulation and reasonable distribution of farmland benefits. Fourth, give full play to the common law function of the agricultural land circulation platform, and promote the scale, efficiency and quality of agricultural land circulation by strengthening the awareness and recognition of the relevant legal

policies by the agricultural land outflow parties. In practice, through the rational division of labor and cooperation among provincial, municipal and village transfer platforms at all levels, and according to the regional, economic, educational level and other factors of the target group differences. In order to further integrate farmers' desire and interest demands and promote the efficient development of farmland transfer, we should adopt different methods such as story-telling, personal statement and legal interpretation to improve the quality and scope of relevant legal policy announcement and interpretation. Finally, we should give full play to the supervision function of the agricultural land transfer platform, expand the channels for protecting the interests of all parties involved in the agricultural land transfer, and enrich the ways of safeguarding their rights, so as to prevent the possible problems of power rent-seeking, illegal operation and collusion corruption in the transfer process.

4.4 The lag of circulation rules reduces the efficiency of farmland circulation

In the previous process of farmland transfer, the lack of specific and clear laws and policies makes the transfer behavior lack of normative and authoritative. When the transfer involves their own interests, even if the transfer process has been completed, the phenomenon of contract breaking will often occur. The outflow party repents of taking back land, arbitrarily raising prices, or even illegally obstructing large-scale agricultural production in order to return agricultural land, while the inflow party arbitrarily lowers prices, defaults on the amount of transfer and other issues occur from time to time. Lack of legal supervision often makes the transfer process in a vacuum, and the legitimate rights and interests of both sides of the transfer are often infringed. Since the promulgation of the “Opinions on Guiding the Healthy Development of Rural Property Rights Exchange Market” (State Council issued [2014] No. 71) in 2014, the relevant policies have been introduced from the state to the provinces and cities to regulate the process of agricultural land circulation. To a large extent, this has standardized the process of agricultural land circulation and eliminated the problem of disorder. However, due to the differences in the value, location, scale and nature of agricultural land in various regions of China, the transfer of agricultural land in different regions and at different stages is not the same. The current regulations, policies, norms, etc. All play a guiding role and can be used as effective reference texts, but their coercive power, binding force, and pertinence are limited. Therefore, the transfer of farmland in Hubei Province can be On the basis of existing laws and regulations, we will further improve the detailed operation rules according to the actual conditions of agricultural land and the practice of agricultural land transfer, and introduce relevant local policies to accelerate the acceleration and efficiency of agricultural land circulation.

5. Conclusions

With the further deepening of the national rural revitalization strategy, the efficient, orderly and healthy circulation of agricultural land is imperative, and the standardized operation of agricultural land circulation in Hubei Province is continuously promoted to promote the optimal allocation of agricultural land resources. Constructing a more scientific, reasonable and effective agricultural land transfer platform in Hubei Province is a problem that we should pay attention to and solve as soon as possible at present and in the future. It is worth further thinking and practice.

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